WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899. Telephone Calls. Business Office......228 | Editorial Rooms...... 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one month..... Daily only, three months. only, one year including Sunday, one year 10.00 Surday only, one year 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier...... 15 cts 5 cta Dally and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents o send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel

The indications are that no one is more

glad than the Filipinos that the war is

They begin early in Mississippi, where a five-year-old has just shot and killed his brother because the latter offended him. The Republicans in Congress have the

power to put the money of the country on

a sound basis. They should exercise that power without hesitation. Mr. Bryan will criticise the President's message, and so would Aguinaldo if were where it could reach him. The third

member of "the glorious trinity" is dead. The Massachusetts anti-imperialist w said that he would rather be Aguinaldo than McKinley can be assured that Aguinaldo would probably like to change places

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the Senate should devise some plan to cut of the talk in that body which is not debate Such a rule would keep several senators in perpetual silence.

President McKinley in his message twice quoted his Republican predecessor Harrison as precedent and authority. Had Mr. Bryan been made President would he have quoted Mr. Cleveland?

Word comes from Nebraska that Mr Hitchcock, of the Omaha World-Herald, wi be appointed by the Populist Governor to succeed Mr. Hayward, who died yesterday, preferable to the ever-orating

The Democrats of the Bryan brand will not like the President's message, but in the days of George Washington there were denounced his message because they believed him to be in favor of

The fact that an Indianan secured "scoop" on the rest of in the introduction of financial measure detracts nothing from the honor of the Hoosler State at the na tional capital

The attention of newspaper readers who want to know about war is now directed mainly toward South Africa, but the looking doesn't do them much good. The longdistance telephone lines to the various bat tlefields are not in good working order.

There could be no more auspicious season for a President's message-a prosperous country, a dying insurrection in Luzon and a decree of the Supreme Court affirming th wisdom of Republican legislation ten years ago and the broader functions of the fed-

Aguinaldo's mother says he is not sufficiently civilized to keep from being misled bad counsel from his native advisers. Messrs. Atkinson, Winslow et al. will not agree with this estimate of the Filipino figdoes his mother know about him, anyway?

An exchange, which has been making inquiries, finds that prominent Republicans in nearly every Northern State are earnestpublican national convention based upon votes, as proposed by Mr. Payne, of the national committee

Now that the President has called attenabuses of the second-class mail the postal laws. Congress the matter more attention service should be a burden to th country simply to promote private inter-

There will be less unhappiness of a very positive character in this city the next three months if people will supply themselves with coal or wood for the cold spells. During the mild periods gas can be used, and the Council should see that people pay | ties in the government upon this question. for it only during the days there is enough The President quotes from the message of to keep them comfortable.

A statement in an outline of the Presi dent's message in an evening paper, to the effect that widows of soldiers of the war for the Union shall receive pensions of \$250 a year, will cause very general misunder-What the President recommends widow whose income, exclusive of her earnings, is less than \$250 a year shall be entitled to a pension. At present

One of the most intelligent writers of inancial articles for the press, and or who has nothing to say of politics as relates to parties, says that the session of Congress which has begun "does not excite the apprehension of financial disturbtions of that body." This is a recognition of the wisdom of a Republican majority Congresses had the affairs of the country of those who believe that there should be trusts could be found in federal legislation. zation, and that the world would be better it is progressive.

does not cause any apprehension in any Congress is trusted by the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President McKinley's message is the longest on record, yet those who look i over to see where it could be reduced, and at the same time give to Congress the condition of public affairs and such recommendations as he deems important, will find they have undertaken a difficult task. The United States is a large nation, with varied interests and world-wide relations. The Spanish war, for which both parties are responsible, added very materially to the important interests of the government and the duties of the President.

If it is assumed that the President puts the matters which he regards of the greater importance in the first of his message, he holds that currency and bond legislation is the most important. In his judgment the time has come to establish the gold basis and to take the government out of the business of issuing money by extending the operations of the national banking system so that it can respond to the demands of the business of the country, which, during some periods, requires a greater volume of circulating medium than at others. The President would have a gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and the keeping of the two metals at parity with each other. Thus the treasury would be a tower of strength rather than a source of weakness whenever financial clouds appear. The President next advocates the encouragement of a merchant marine by Congress as a necessity of our broadening commerce. He then takes up the matter of trusts. He regards combinations dein a manner to interfere with fair competition as evils and not the evolution of our industrial system. It may be an old-fashand quotes ex-President Harrison and Senator Sherman and expresses the opinion that Congress has the power to prevent in-

Considerable space is devoted to setting forth our relations with other nations. I is enough for the most of us to know that we are at peace with the world and on terms of unusual friendship with all the nations. Some matters, like the opening of the markets of Germany for our agricultural products, and the fussiness of Canada relative to the Alaskan boundary, remain to be adjusted, but they are trivial affairs. The Samoan difficulty, which has been the cause of frequently recurring dis-

terference with commerce between the

sensions, has been settled. The President declares that the United States must keep its pledge to Cuba and the world to give the people of the island an independent government. All the efforts of the United States must be directed to that end. Everything which has been done by the authority of the President has that end in view. It is the duty of this government to see that the people of Cuba are in a position to maintain a stable and free government before its supervision is withdrawn. In the President's judgment our mission is not fulfilled if we "turn adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states.'

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the Philippines. The President takes the ground that the Islands are ours "by every title of law and equity," and "they cannot be abandoned" unless we are willing "to leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism," and 'fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers." For the government of the islands the president offers no suggestion. The plan of government is left to the wisdom of Congress. ' Both in regard to Cuba and the Philippines, the views of the President make the charge of imperialism and militarism grotesque, since all he has done and all he recommends tend to establish free government, administered by the people of the islands.

The President briefly sets forth the reader of his predecessor extending the limits of the classified service. To all reasonable friends of an efficient civil service the President's reason for his action will b satisfactory. He has extended to the army and other branches of the service, to which it is impossible to apply a competitive examination, the system which has produced such excellent results in the navy yards. The President expresses the opinion that the merit system has been greatly strengthened by the changes which he has made. He declares that character and qualification shall be the prerequisites to employment in the civil service in the newly acquired possessions.

The foregoing are a few of the more shows that the President is familiar with the varied affairs of the government.

THE TWO PARTIES AND TRUSTS. The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the right of Congress to legislate in regard to trusts, coming as it does just as Congress is taking up its work, will doubtless have the effect of encouraging the lawmaking body to further legislation upon the subject. The only legislation upon the subject was that of the last Congress which was Republican in both branches. President McKinley, in his message, very appropriately, not to say adroitly, presents the attitude and the efforts of the two par-President Harrison in December, 1889, to show that at that period Republican statesmen appreciated the evils which might esult from combinations to restrict production and trade. He further calls attention to the fact that the Congress to which this message was delivered responded by the passage of the Sherman anti-trust act. It was evidently the opinion of General Harrison and Senator Sherman that the federal government has authority under the Constitution to deal with combinations

But how was it with the Democrats? Mr. be understood that the Sherman law was which could not be found when Democratic | two years after the passage of the Sherman act, in his message to Congress, n their hands. The Republican party in | which President McKinley quotes, expressed Congress may not meet the expectations | Joubt whether a remedy for the evil of

interfering with the freedom of interstate

THE DAILY JOURNAL quite important financial legislation, but it .At the same time he condemned the Sherman act as inadequate, because of the inquarter. In other words, a Republican | terpretation of the courts. The fact is Mr. Cleveland, his attorney general, Mr. Olney, and other leaders and lawyers of the Democratic persuasion were not able to divest themselves of the long-standing Democratic doctrine that under the federal Constitution the United States has no implied powers and possesses only such as are founded upon the strictest construction of the Constitution. That doctrine is now tradition, and a tradition that is vanishing.

The Supreme Court has decided in every case in which unlawful combinations are attempted in violation of interstate commerce that Congress has power to legislate. It has, therefore, sustained the views of Harrison, Sherman and leading Republicans which are embodied in the Sherman law and has rejected the doubts of Mr. Cleveland and his associates, which seemed to prevent the two entirely Democratic Congresses which followed the Congress enacting the Sherman law from taking any action hostile to trusts. In this latest decision the court has declared without reservation that Congress has power to legislate against all combinations of manufacturers which are in restraint of commerce between the States. And now President McKinley urges Congress, which has the highest assurance of its right to legislate against trusts prejudicial to interstate com-

merce, to enact further anti-trust laws.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTES. There is every reason to believe that the proposition of Mr. Payne, the Wisconsin member of the national Republican committee, to base the representation in national nominating conventions upon the number of Republican votes polled at the signed to control production and fix prices | preceding presidential election will meet the general approval of the Republicans in the States in which there is a fighting Republican party. Such a change is clearly house." ioned theory, but the President holds it, in line with the representative idea of government. Except in Tennessee and Virginia there is no Republican party in the South. There might be-under different conditions, but those conditions are at present out of the question. The most those who would be Republicans in the South can ask of the party is that they give them, with the rest of the country, sound legislation and effective administration. As it now stands, the 124 delegates from Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, with a minority of the delegates from the Republican States from the North, could nominate a candidate for President, and yet the Republicans in most of those States do not have a state ticket, and would not have a state organization if it were not for sending delegates to the national conventions. While there are some good men in the Republican party in the South, there is good reason to believe that they maintain the two or three fighting organizations they have simply to secure the federal patronage. As a matter of fact, the contending organizations are a hindrance to the growth of Republican influence in the South, because administrations are generally so bound to those men that they cannot ignore them and appoint to office conservative men who enjoy the confidence of the people among whom they live. The injustice of the present system appears in the fact that the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippl and South Carolina, casting 200,076 votes in 1896, had 124 delegates in the last national convention, while Indiana, giving McKinley 323,748 votes, had but thirty votes in the nominating convention. This is simply a sample of the injustice of the present system of representation in Republican national conventions. It is so glaring that it cannot be defended.

Mr. Payne's plan is to give each State four delegates at large and one delegate for either 8,000 or 10,000 Republican votes cast in the preceding election. Upon this basis the seven States giving the Republican candidate for President 200,076 votes in 1896 will have a much larger representation than Indiana now has, and seventeen more delegates than this State would have at the rate of one delegate for 10,000 votes. Party policy and plain justice demand some such change as Mr. Payne advocates. There should be no representation that is not

when he sees it and is well qualified to York paper by a young Indiana artist. The Journal had inspected this picture with considerable interest before its attention was directed toward it and before it knew the Hoosier origin of the work. It is called "The Turkey Girl," and represents a young woman in very scant attire, a sheet to-wit, standing in her bare feet on the cold, damp ground in what is apparently a November evening, judging by the naked limbs-of the trees. She has a horn at her lips-the correspondent calls it a fluteand is engaged in blowing it for some purpose unknown. Half a dozen turkeys about her feet are gazing at her in wonder-and no wonder! They probably never saw a woman so conduct herself before. They are good turkeys; they have a great deal of expression and behave precisely as such birds would on such an occasion. The girl is also quite pleasing as a mere work of art, for the Journal never had any doubt that the drawing was a bit of real art What it is unable to make out is what the composition means. Why is she a turkey girl and what are she and the flock doing out at that time of night? The correspondent says the picture is poetical. Doubtless it is, but the Journal makes haste to say, out of regard for the estimable rural maidens of the State, that the gifted young artist drew entirely from his imagination, and that he never, no never in all his life, saw the like of that scene in Indiana, and

The announcement that Indianapolis is soon to have a new and modern hotel. which is made upon the authority of the gentlemen who have contracted to carry out the project, will be received with more than ordinary gratification. The proposed im costly and important that has been made in this city for many years, second only per- fortune. How many people in the world can command all these? haps to the new government building, and will supply a much-needed want. It is to be hoped that nothing may arise to inter-

fere with the consummation of the plan. Representative Roberts says he was married twice before the law against polygamy was passed. The first law against that system was passed in 1862, and Mr. Roberts was born about 1857, in England. Such early marriages are terrible!

A Minnesota college professor, who also a preacher, says the woman wage-

off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow. The reverend professor talks like a man whose next occupation will be that of running errands for his wife's boarders.

Snow to the north of us and snow to the south of us, but here only a flurry. Indianapolis is apt to be somewhat exclusive in the matter of weather.

It may develop in time that even the Democrats will decide that their herd of elephants is complete without the addition of Mr. Roberts, of Utah.

Weary of repeating itself, history has taken to denying itself, and Kentucky has

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

scrape of any sort.

wants to."

Above Criticism. "Henry Irving walks pigeon-toed." "Well, a man who makes as much money as he does can afford to walk any way he

The Inwardness.

"What makes you so crazy to vote, Aunt Minerva?" "I'm not so crazy to vote, but I want my rights established."

Ye Olde-Book Smuggler. "'Tis not," Jim says, with wistful looks Across the shelf of rare old books. "So hard these cherished tomes to buy As 'tis to sneak them past Jane's eye."

Language. To him who thinks the English tongue By our rude slang hath lost its powers, Be this large crumb of comfort flung: Great England's slang is worse than ours.

Tousled and Dusty. "I can't understand why women enjoy seeing football.'

Footnotes.

A genius is a man who can make a lawnmower shovel snow.

Abnormal enthusiasm too often passes

for great executive ability. Never put off till to-morrow what you

can put off till next spring. There are no grown-up joys to compare with the five-year-old child's "saucer-pie."

Truth crushed to earth rises again because man can't stay up all night holding People who eat health food always break down their constitutions arguing with people who don't.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Pope Pius IX's private library is offered for sale at a Roman book auction. Many volumes are in artistic bindings, bearing

the late Pope's arms. The tomato is now definitely assigned a place as a tonic among foods. A noted physician has made extensive experiments

with the juice as a medicine, and says as a health-preservative it is unequaled. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is not ashamed of his humble origin. 'My father was a wagon maker and I am proud to think he was a good one," he de-

raised to the presidency. Tama, the Japanese wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, is said to look like a Parisienne. She speaks English fluently, but with a slight accent. Her letters show that she has been easily able to adapt herself to English modes of thought and expression. Major Strong, the son of

mayor of New York, who was in the Philppines, says the insurrection is being bolstered up by wealthy native sugar and hemp dealers in Manila, who fear they will lose their business if America runs the Some of Cecil Rhodes's ancestors

buried in the old churchyard of St. Pancras. London, and he has created a massive granite monument over the decayed family tomb. An antiquarian says the first Rhodes to settle in London was William Rhodes, who, in 1720, took a farm where the foundling hospital now stands. The ten tons of plum pudding that are being sent to the British troops for Christ-

London. The puddings will number 22,400, and will so vary in size that some will be meant for two soldiers, some for four, some for six and some for eight. As there will be all told but 70,000 men in the field at Christmas time, some idea may be had of the havoc that will be wrought if all of the puddings are eaten at one sitting. "I'm something of a miller myself," remarked William D. Howells the other day, flour mills of Minneapolis. "In my younger

my father on the Little Mlami river, Ohio. Such is the fact, however, and that is one of the things that helps me to thoroughly judge of its merits, speaks approvingly enjoy this trip. Our mill turned out perhaps five or six barrels of flour a day, while the mills we have been inspecting turn out, I understand, somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty thousand." General Lord Paul Sanford Methuen is a descendant of the noted John Methuen. once lord chancellor of Ireland, and a diplomat of prominence. He began his army career as a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, in 1864, and as early as 1873 he was assigned to duty on the Gold Coast. A year later he was a brigade major at Ashantee.

In 1877 he was military secretary to the ommander-in-chief in Ireland, and four years thereafter military attache at Berlin. In 1882 he was transferred to Egypt. He was next commander of Methuen's Light Horse and the field force in Bechuanaland and deputy adjutant general in South Africa. He received his present rank of major general in 1890, and was until recently in command of the home district and in service on the Indian frontier. Among his personal friends is Emperor William of Germany.

That she would be my own till death What what the maiden said: And then 'twas not so very long Before she cut me dead. —Judge.

If cold December gave you birth, The month of snow and ice and mirth. Place on your hand a turquoise blue, Success will bless whate'er you do. -Notes and Queries.

Gillmore's Indignation. Boston Globe.

"As an American officer and gentleman tied." said Lieutenant Gillmore. Such an outburst of manhood was too much for Aguinaldo and he interfered with Luna's mandate and prevented the threatened execution.

Beveridge.

Boston Herald. Speaking of how to make the most of one's self, the new United States senator from Indiana attributes his success to hard work, sound health, firm friends and good

A Possibility. Albany Times-Union. If the young crown prince of Germany

citizen as well as an admirer of American Progress in New York. New York Herald. Coal gas was first used as an illuminant in 1798, but 191 years later oil lamps still serve to make darkness visible in River-

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS EX-PLAINS THE ACT OF 1890.

It Is Directed Only Against Illegal Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce.

HAS NOT SHIRKED HIS DUTY had an official count without a shooting

> SUITS BROUGHT IN ALL CASES WHERE FACTS WARRANTED.

> Higher Salaries for United States Judges Recommended-Court of Claims Burdened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Attorney General Griggs, in his annual report to Congress, reviews the work of the Department of Justice during the year and then says that application is occasionally made to the department to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations of companies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies or agreements in restraint of trade or competition. "Such actions," the attorney general says, "can be maintained only when the offense comes within the scope of the federal courts. The only federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman act of July 2, 1890. It will be observed that this statute "I'll tell you; it is because it makes the is directed only to combinations or monopomen look as if they had been cleaning lies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations. It does not pretend to go into other branches of business or commerce, or attempt in any way to interfere with those transactions which are carried on exclusively within the confines of a State, or which do not amount to what, under the decisions of the United States Supreme

> and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States." The attorney general discusses this subject at some length, quoting freely from decisions of the courts sustaining his position and, in conclusion says: "In all cases where the facts presented to the attorney general capable of legal proof have established satisfactorily such an agrement or combination in restraint of interstate commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States either to dissolve the combination or to punish the

constitutional right to supervise, direct, or

interfere with the transaction of ordinary

business by the people of the several States

unless such business relates directly, and

not incidentally, to interstate commerce,

offenders by indictment." arisen in the administration of the government and affairs of our new insular pos- day to answer a charge of having atclared on one occasion, after he had been sessions, appends copies of opinions rendered tempted to bribe the deputy county clerk by him on the same.

> Referring to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, the attorney general says: "It will doubtless be necessary for Congress to provide for some tribunal similar to this court to hear and dispose of, upon such principles as Congress may specify, claims of an incomplete character to public lands in the recently acquired territory of the United States in Porto Rico and the Philippine islands. As to Porto Rico especially, early provision for the determination of questions of this kind ought to be made, and legislation ought to be passed to provide methods and restrictions under which rights in public lands and waters in that island can be acquired. The rivers and streams as well as the water front on the seaboard in Porto Rico were formerly vested in the crown of Spain, and the ownership of them has now rassed to the United States and can only be disposed of in accordance with the wil of Congress. No structure or improvement for the benefit of the towns or cities which requires the use of the waters of the streams or the shores of the island can now be made, as there is at present no law which authorizes any person to grant the necessary license or permission even the temporary diversion of waters, whether navigable or not.' On the subject of judicial salaries, the attorney general says: "It is not an un-

common thing to find a lawyer appearing before the United States Courts in a case where his fee for one argument exceeds' the annual salary of the judge. The judges of the United States Supreme Court and of as he was being shown through the big the Circuit and District courts are inadequately compensated. The same is true of of the United States are everywhere in the civilized world held in the very highest repute, yet their judges are paid smaller salaries than are allowed by the States to state judges in very many jurisdictions. believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court to \$20,000 a year, of the circuit judges to \$10,000 and the district judges to \$7.500 a year would be a simple measure of justice and approved by every ust minded citizen.'

On the subject of Alaska, the attorney general says: "The administration of affairs in Alaska, and especially the administration of justice through the courts and of every suspicion of guilt." court officers, is not satisfactory. criminal business of Alaska has doubled within the year and the civil business has multiplied four times over. Complaints of the inadequacy of the provisions for maintaining law and order and enforcing the criminal statutes are universal At present there is only one United States judge, one marshal and one district attorney for this whole vast extent of territory, who are not able to dispose of one-tenth of the business presented." He urges upon Congress the necessity of providing for the appointment of an additional district judge, an addi ional United States district attorney and marshal and the territory divided into two districts. He recommends that the salary of the district attorney, or the district attorneys, if two are provided, be fixed at \$5,000 a year.

REVENUE ACT ATTACKED.

Constitutionality of the Inheritance Tax Questioned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Argument was begun to-day in the United States Supreme Court in the cases involving the constitutionality of the provision in the war-revenue act for the taxation of inheritances. There are five of these cases, as follows High vs. Coyne, collector of internal revenue at Chicago: Knowlton's Executors vs Moore, collector at Brooklyn; the Fidelity Insuance Trust and Safe Deposit Company vs. McClain, collector at Philadelphia; New York city; Sherman vs. The United States, from Albany, N. Y. By agreement the hearing is to consume eight hours, of which time the government is to take only

The first hearing was given to Mr. A. M Pence, representing the High estate, and he was followed by Mr. Wheeler H. Pa kham, of the Knowlton case. Other attorneys to be heard in the case are: Richard C. Dale, Charles H. Otis, Charles E. Patterson and John G. Carlisle, all of whom represent the appellants. Solicitor General should wed Queen Wilhelmina of Holland Richards will appear for the government, the rumored dreibund may yet so evolve speaking before Mr. Carlisle, who will close that Oom Paul will become an American the hearing. Ex-Speaker Reed is counsel in he would be heard, but he contented him-

The appellants attack the law on the ground that it provides for a direct tax which is not apportioned among the States according to population, as required by the Constitution, and that, even if not a direct earner is one of the evils of modern civili- side drive. And yet New York boasts that tax, it is unconstitutional because it is not uniform in its operation, exempting, as it | but-"

self with filing a brief in opposition to the

does, legacies under \$10,000; that, if inheritances are taxable at all, the power to impose such a tax rests with the States ex-

KILLED AND EATEN.

miralty Group, South Sea Islands. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 5.-Details were brought by the steamer Warrimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man and subsequent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty islands. A letter, dated

A Young German Trader in the Ad-

Manlapea, New Britain, says: "Twelve months ago two young Germans named Metzke and Molte opened a trading station on the small Island of St. Andrew, in the Admiranty group to the north of German New Guinea, and, in spite of the fact that these natives are a most treacherous and cunning race, appeared to get on very well with them. The two traders decided to purchase the island. Molte went to New Britain to arrange the deal, leaving Metzke with ten Solomon island boys. Upon Molte's return he found that Metzke had been murdered, together with four of his boys, and the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the sav-

The last murder of white men in these islands was in 1892.

EXPLANATION BY CLARK

MONTANA SENATOR MAKES STATE-MENT ABOUT THE CONTEST.

Gets After Whiteside and an Anony mous Preacher Sharply-Satisfied for Senate to Investigate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs the following statement, dictated by Senator W.

A. Clark, of Montana: "It may seem remarkable to those who he should sign such a protest, having signed my credentials after all the developments in the senatorial contest at Helena. More than this, the credentials were signed after thorough investigation had been Court, is understood by the term 'interstate | made by a legislative committee and by commerce.' The federal government has no a grand jury, and after the findings of both had been reported. Since then no new evidence has been elicited. To those who know Governor Smith, however, his action gives no cause for surprise. As to the story of the \$30,000 exposure, the circumstances as related are too absurd to be creditable to any reasonable person. The evidence given in the recent disbarment proceedings against Attorney Welcome, before the State Supreme Court of Montana, by Whiteside and State Senator Mark, is so

conflicting and contradictory, as compared with that waich they gave before the grand jury, as to entirely discredit and make their statements nugatory and, besides, the evidence of a number of the most prominent and honorable men of the State was produced to impeach the characters of these men for veracity. White-The attorney general also refers to the side is now under bond to appear before many important questions which have the District Court in whose jurisdiction he lives and will be arraigned on Wednesto give him access to me vaults in which ballot boxes were stored in November, 1898, at which time he was a candidate for state senator, and believed he had been defeated. Overwhelming evidence will be produced in substantiation of this charge against Whiteside. After Whiteside had made his charges of bribery in the State Senate I demanded that a searching investigation be made. The presiding judge charged the jury fully to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to reach the guilty persons if an attempt at bribery had been made. A large number of witnesses were examined during an investigation lasting two weeks. The grand jury reported that there was no evidence upon which an in-

dictment could be found. "There is another thing which has been misunderstood and that is that in all these alleged cases of bribery it has not been shown in a single instance by any evidence that any of the parties so charged at any time voted for me. The statements circulated to the effect that a preacher named Warren testified that I had authorized him to pay \$10,000 to a friend, who, he alleged, stood ready to vote for me for a consideration, has been falsely reported. All that he did say, and that was an infamous lie, was that I could not consider any proposition of that kind myself, but would see that it was attended to. This 'divine,' during his talk with me, asked for a contribution for his church, at East Helena. I gave him a check for \$100. He was very careful to have the check made payable to him instead of to the trustees of his church. After an examination of the indorsements ose of the Court of Claims. The courts | upon the check I am quite confident that pocketed the money himself and that

the church did not profit any by the contribution. "This contest, instituted to-day, is the culmination of an unprovoked, pernicious, malicious and bitter warfare which has been waged against me for twelve years by parties who have used every means to control not only the politics, but the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the State, and to monopolize the vast public business interests of the State. I am quite willing to leave this matter in the hands of United States senators, knowing that upon a full investigation I will be acquitted

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

It Will Be Visible the Night of Satur day, Dec. 16.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Following are the astronomical data for December, 1899, furnished by the Washburn

Observatory at Madison: Mercury and Venus are both evening stars at the opening of the month; but, while the latter daily appears higher in the southwestern sky after sunset, and more brilliant, the former is receding towards the sun and passes through inferior conjunction Dec. 5. It then becomes a morning star, and may be seen later in the southeastern sky before sunrise, most favorably about Dec. 24, on which date the planet reaches its greatest distance west from the sun. Mars and Jupiter are too near the sun for observation the present month; but Jupiter is becoming visible ngain and may be seen as a brilliant, steady star in the southeastern sky in the morn-

The principal fixed stars visible during the month in the evening hours are: To the west, Vega, Altair, the bright stars of the constellation Andromeda. To the east Aldeboran, the Pleiades, Sirius, Procyon, the bright stars of the constellation Orion, Ca-

pella, Caster and Pollux. There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Dec. 2 in the early evening, according to Murdock, Executor, vs. Ward, collector at | the time of the western world; but no phase of the eclipse will be visible outside of the Antarctic, Southern Pacific and Southern Indian oceans. The path of central eclipse passes near the south pole.

There will also be an eclipse of the moon this month, on the evening of Dec. 16, visible in all, or a large part of its duration throughout the continents of the world. It will be, strictly speaking, a partial eclipse although barely one edge, the southern limb, will be left outside of the total shadow of the earth at the middle of the eclipse The moon will rise a few minutes before the sun sets and enter the earth's shadow at 5:45. The middle of the eclipse will reached at 7:26, and the moon will leave the shadow at 9:07, thus making the whole duratwo of the cases, and it was expected that | tion 3:22. This eclipse is so nearly total that it may be utilized largely as such for purposes of observation

With accuracy to forecast what

Is coming when a woman ventures

SURPRISE AT THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED POISONER.

New Evidence Tending to Show the Defendant Harbored Enmity Towards Harry Cornish.

LETTERS INTRODUCTION

THAT WERE WRITTEN AT THE IN-STIGATION OF MOLINEUX.

Frend of the Latter Unwillingly Forced to Testify-Attorney Weeks Not Heeded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.-The surprise of the day in the trial of Roland B. Molineaux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was the sudden introduction by the prosecution of direct testimony that Molineux harbored bitter enmity toward Harry Cornish and A. A. Harpster, a former employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and a friend of Cornish; further, that Molineux sought in a roundabout way by having an agent write to Harpster's former employe over a false signature to obtain information reflecting on Harpster's character, that he might use the information to Harpster's injury. This new testimony, which was extracted from an unwilling friend of Molineux, is important not only as showing a motive for Molineux seeking the death of Cornish, but as confirming the theory of the prosecution that Molineux wrote or caused to be written several letters, false-

ly signed, asking for drugs and medicines. letter-writing methods of Molineux was Rudolph Heiles, of Newark, N. J., former cashier of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Heiles worked beside Harpster, who was a clerk at the club. Molineux said he wanted to learn something damaging about Harpster for the purpose of getting him dismissed. Thereupon Heiles testified he wrote a letter to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, who formerly employed Harpster, asking for information as to Harpster's reputation. Heiles signed the letter "Charles Jacobs & Co." The witness testified that Molineux said Harpster had been responsible for his leaving the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; that Harpster was a "dirty loafer and the same kind of a man

as Cornish. In answer to the questions put by Mr. Osborne, Helles said he had destroyed the letter he received in answer to the one sent by him to Stearns & Co. He did this about two months after the death of Mrs.

Heiles was asked by Mr. Osborne if he secured the papers during the course of the inquest, and replied in the affirmative.

DESTROYED A CLEW. "Is it not a fact that you then learned for the first time," said the assistant district attorney, "that a letter written to Frederick Stearns & Co., and signed by the bogus Cornish, had been found, and that as soon as you read that in the newspaper accounts of the inquest you immediately destroyed the letter you had received from the Stearns company in answer to the one you wrote them and signed 'Charles H.

Jacobs?" " "Yes," replied the witness. "Is it not a fact that you destroyed that letter because you knew you were destroy-

ing a clew?" "Yes," said Heiles. "Is it not also a fact that you knew when

you destroyed that letter that the man who had written the bogus Cornish letters to Frederick Stearns & Co. was this man accused of the crime "Yes," again replied the witness. The witness was then taken in hand by Recorder Goif, who examined him for sev-

eral minutes, the examination resulting in a reiteration of the facts brought out by the prosecution Frank C. McLaughlin, an employe of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, was also placed on the stand. Mr. Weeks objected to the introduction of this witness at this time. He was overruled and the witness was asked if there had ever been in the employ of Frederick Stearns & Co. a man named A. A. Harpster. He answered in the amrmative, and said that he had been employed there about four or five years. As soon as the name of Harpster was mentioned Mr. Weeks arose and objected, on the ground that the man mentioned was beyond the jurisdiction of this county and that such introduction at this time was not in any way relevant or competent. The court overruled the objection by Mr. Weeks,

who objected seriously and persistently. He

insisted on explaining the situation, but was not allowed to do so, and was peremptorily sent to his seat.

LETTERS IDENTIFIED. The witness was shown a letter, presumably the letter written to that firm and signed "H. Cornish," and was asked if he recognized it. The witness identified it, giving the exact date on which the letter was received. It was received Oct. 21, 1898. Another letter was shown and identified as having been received by Frederick Stearns & Co., on Dec. 24, 1898. Both letters were offered in evidence and marked as ex-

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness if the firm made answer to the letters. The answer was in the affirmative. Witness said Frederick Stearns was an acquaintance of H. Cornish. Witness then produced a letter press copy of the answer sent in reply to the letter signed "H. Cornish." inquiring about Harpster. Mr. McLaughlin swore that he had known Cornish for

some time. The first witness called for the prosecution was Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock, the physician who was called to attend Mrs. Adams immediately after she discovered that she had taken the poison which resulted in her death. The cross-examination. conducted by Bartow S. Weeks, was long and severe, but the attorney for the defense failed to shake the testimony of the witness in any important respect. The statement of Dr. Hitchcock at the time of the coroner's inquest was gone over as though with a fine tooth comb and contrasted with the statements made at today's trial. The drift of the questions asked by Mr. Weeks seemed to indicate that the defense still clung to the theory that Harry Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Adams, knew more about the af-

fair than he was willing to admit. Eleven Jurors Secured.

MARSHALL, Mich., Dec. 5 .- The trial of Mrs. Marie Butterfield Sanderson, who is charged with attempting to murder her aged husband, Rodolphus Sanderson, of Battle Creek, by feeding him pounded glass in his food, was begun in the Criminal Court here to-day. When court adjourned there had been but eleven jurors secured and the panel was exhausted. An extra panel has been called for to-morrow.

Prosperity and the War. Lawrence (Mass.) Telegram,

Few stop to think that the prosperity of the cotton industry in New England to-day is in a measure due to the victory of Dewey at Manila. Senator Frye is authority for the statement that since that historic fight we are exporting to northern China over 100 per cent. more goods,

Severe English Humor. Boston Globe.

For severity of humor the New York Times justly commends this sentence from one of the London papers: "The war is responsible for the production of a great deal "Of course, it's none of my business, of writing which at a distance of a few -Detroit Journal. | feet looks like poetry."